Scott. II-27—23,006—24-12-3

Development (1937) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No: 1147

DATED 20-9-38

[Despatch Abstract.]

Forests

Sandalwood Transit rules - South Kanara - Revision - proposals degerred - Papers recorded.

GO 215 D

16.2.33

GO 1035 D

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D1328-1
12-6-33 C.F. 30.

SECRETARIAT 12. 3

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 *Registered* 19

Subject.

Sandalwood - South Kanara - Theft - control - stills licensing.

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies.....

Ref. No. 3071/33.D1.

Station Madras *Dated the* 9th June 1933. 19

From. (Name) A. Wimbush Esq., I.F.S.

(Designation) Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

In connection with the revision of the Sandalwood Transit Rules for Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts it was reported that steps would be taken to bring all Sandalwood Transit Rules in force in other districts into line with the revised rules and the Government accordingly called for proposals for the revision of the rules for other districts in G.O. No. 304 Development, dated 29-2-1932. A further examination of the question shows that so far as South Kanara district is concerned nothing would be gained by revising the existing rules on the lines of the model rules. I do not therefore

*para 5 at p. 81 of G.O. 304 Dev. dt. 29-2-32

propose any revision on those lines.

2. The problem in South Kanara is different from that elsewhere in certain respects. The need for the control of sandal transit in this district arises out of the misdeeds of the owners of sandal stills.

In this office Ref. No. 6864/27, dated 19-3-1928 it was pointed out that the licensing of sandalwood stills with the right of examination of stocks and books and with the renewal of licences each year dependent upon satisfaction being given as to the origin of the raw material was desirable. The Government, however, in para 8 of their memorandum No. 3052-I/27-9 dated 7-3-1929 considered that it would be easier to guard against the theft of sandalwood trees than, without any special preventive staff, to detect the existence of illicit distillation of sandalwood oil.

Enquiries made in 1932 disclosed the existence of over hundred sandalwood stills in the district. It is estimated that these stills deal with some ninety tons of sandalwood in a year. The origin of half of this quantity can be accounted for legitimately. Of the remainder it is thought that about twenty five or thirty tons are stolen from the Mysore forests and the balance is stolen from our Government forests and the forests of a certain Jaghir. The detection of the existence of stills presents no difficulty; they can be smelt "a mile away" and it is believed that there would be little practical difficulty in ascertaining whether the sandalwood used was obtained legitimately or otherwise, especially in view of the sandalwood transit rules which already exist.

3. It is for the decision of Government, whether a reconsideration of their opinion expressed in their memorandum quoted above is desirable so far as South

South Kanara is concerned in view of the fact that a mere revision of the rules simply in order to bring them into line with the revised rules for Salem Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts would not have any really beneficial effect.

10.6.

for Chief Conservator.

DESPATCHED
11 JUN 1933

ks.10.6.33.

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Dev. Dept.

O.M.No.1328-I/33-2, dated 12-8-33.

Ref: Letter from the C.C.F. Ref.No.3071/33.D1.dated 9th June 1933.

Sub: Sandalwood - South Kanara - Theft - control - stills - licensing.

The C.C.F. is informed that the licensing of sandalwood stills is impracticable without recourse to special legislation which is not desirable at present. The Govt. however, consider that the revision of the Sandalwood Transit Rules for South Kanara, on the lines of those ~~relating to the~~ for Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts, may do some good and can do no harm in any case. The C.C.F. is therefore requested to state whether in view of the above he sees any objection to the revision of the S.Kanara rules; and if not, to submit revised rules for the approval of Govt.

To the C.C.F.

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Dev. 2153 I
13.9.33.

C.F. 30.

Forest **DEPARTMENT.**

Received ... 19 . *Registered* 19

Subject.

SANDALWOOD TRANSIT RULES -

South Kanara - Revision.

ENCLOSURES.
No. Correspondence enclosed
Spare copies

Reference No. 3071-33-D1.

Station Madras. *Dated the* 4th September 19 33.

From (Name) A. Wimbush Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government Memorandum No. 1328-I/33-2, dated 22nd August 1933.

I submit for perusal a copy of the report from the Conservator, Ootacamund Circle on which my recommendations were made. The fact of the matter is that there is very little sandalwood in the Reserved Forests of South Kanara and not much in the unreserves, Since Government consider the licensing of stills to be impracticable I really think that nothing is to be

gained

gained by altering the existing rules. Even if no harm can be done, the chances of any good resulting, are in my opinion, so remote as not to justify the amount of work which would be involved. I recommend leaving matters as they are.

for Chief Conservator.

oav: 5.9

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Copy of Ref.No.M. 1692/32, dated 31.3.1933
from the Conservator of Forests, Sixth Circle,
Ootacamund.

Subject: Sandalwood Transit Rules - South Kanara.

In his No. 5937/32.D1, dated 7th July 1932, the Chief Conservator of Forests directed that Transit Rules for sandal in South Kanara should be prepared and submitted on the lines of the Salem Rules.

2. The District Forest Officer, Mangalore South asked on 3rd August 1932 that the matter should be discussed, as to be effective his and Mr.Matthew's proposals would go beyond the Salem Rules. He and Mr. Matthew went through them with me, giving arguments in support.

I had further discussion with the District Forest Officer and Chief Conservator of Forests in August last. Though it was felt certain that Government would not swallow them whole, the Chief Conservator of Forests was not adverse to our representing any loop holes that still exist in the modernised Salem rules.

After his talk the District Forest Officer submitted through the then Collector the report that I now forward.

3. To make comparison of the Salem and proposed rules easy, and to explain the arguments in favour of the innovations, I enclose the unofficial half margin note which the Chief Conservator and District Forest Officer and I talked over in camp.

4. But I did not forward the District Forest Officer's report in August; as the then Collector (Mr. Hussain) had not made any comments and in view of some of the innovations proposed, it seemed desirable to secure from him some sort of opinion.

I took the papers to South Kanara during my

January tour and had a discussion with Messrs. Davis and Laurie. Also I gave the present Collector for his perusal, the confidential report that had been put together, mainly concerning the tricks of the Sandal Still Trade in South Kanara.

6. If new rules whether simply the Salem Type, or a local version, are to be submitted to Government, I shall be required to furnish "justification" or the need for new rules. Before putting forward any proposals, with a recommendation, I feel the question ~~for~~ needs consideration of the matters that I mention below.

7. The following are points that - as I have gradually gained familiarity with the subject - have come to seem significant. A report by Mr. Govinda Menon - of which I enclose a copy and which is nominally 'Confidential', shows that the need for sandal transit control arises out of the misdeeds of the sandal still owners in South Kanara. KA 30-36 enc

8. Now, what does Government sandal amount to in South Kanara District? Our unreserve or reserve sandal is a small quantity. The Reserves have virtually no mature sandal. The unreserves North and South Mangalore have (by recent enumeration) roughly about 100 tons of wood, derivable from immature but "scented wood bearing" trees.

9. The policy adopted by Mr. Richmond was to work out all scented wood from unreserves as quickly as possible: we can do it in a few years (cleaning may take time and need special labour, but eradication is a quick matter). After we have made a clean sweep of such sandal, the stills of the District, which are at the bottom of all the theft, will for a long time anyhow, 15 or 20 years, get no Govt unreserve sandal illicitly within Kanara. (I mean that whatever trees are left now (because they are very small) will hardly begin to furnish anyappreciable supplies of raw material until say 1950 or so.) Private people who have sandal in their hedges can look after their own interests

well enough. I am now coming to the point: when we have cleaned out the unreserve supplies, Stills will do business on wood obtained by theft from Mysore and with a little regularly bought s... as camouflage.

10. That is what they now do, mainly. Now, does the above position demand special sandal rules? Are we to ~~xxdxxx~~ introduce rules which will give ourselves and all honest exploiters of sandal the maximum of trouble, solely out of sympathy with Mysore? Please look at the Salem rules or our version: both spell an infinity of work for everyone. As regards check there is no effective machinery now. As you are aware we have no forest tanahs in Kanara, as checking stations. They would have to be created and staffed.

11. You will see the schedules at the end of the District Forest Officer's proposals contemplate continuance of check by certain Taluk Officers and police stations. By personal enquiries I was told that the only existing checking that is done is done when sandal dealers (Sorabjee and Co. etc.) present their sandal for check voluntarily. I enclose also copy of a report from Mr. Laurie on how check is exercised or not exercised. It is my belief that with or without checking stations, the smugglers can still get away with it: there are many devious descents from Mysore territory.

12. Are we then to set up Tanah stations and pay extra staff in order to secure effective check? The whole thing makes me wish to pause.

13. Some years ago the Chief Conservator failed to get the Government to agree to licensing of Stills. I think Government thought that there would be difficulty in detecting where Stills were operating. Perhaps Government as then constituted had in mind such Stills as the jungle tribes use to distill alcohol from Mowah flowers. They are of course easily concealed.

But a sandal Still can be smelt a mile away; and there is no possibility whatever of secrecy.

I suggest one more attempt might be made to secure licensing of sandal Stills. As Mr. Gawne remarked to me, what we contemplate, is apparently going to help not Government in South Kanara, but Mysore Government. (They now are the main sufferers). I might consult the Chief Conservator, Mysore. If his Government were of my way of thinking about licensing Stills, then perhaps the Madras Government, would reconsider. This would meet our present needs. There would be no need of a troublesome and complicated procedure under Sandalwood Transit Rules: a procedure which would burden ourselves and honest men, and at which rascals would probably be able to snap their fingers. I suggest therefore the matter may be discussed, at your convenience.

***

Revised Sandalwood transit rules for Salem, South Arcot and Trichinopoly sanctioned in G.O. No. 304 Dev. dated 29.2.32.

1. Definition.

In these rules, the term "sandalwood" includes sandalwood dust and chips.

Conservator's comments.

"Loosely "transporting" is moving It is impossible to do any of these acts without moving sandalwood. At all events control over this produce cannot be exercised successfully without meticulous detail in the regulations."

(Itd.) A.F.M.
Conservator, VI Circle.

Proposed revised sandalwood transit rules for South Kanara

1. Definition.

(a) In these rules the term "Sandal wood" includes sandalwood dust and chips.

(b) The term "Transport" includes felling of sandalwood trees, digging of sandalwood roots and the process of distilling sandalwood oil from sandalwood.

Explanation.

We have defined the term"transport to include felling of sandalwood trees. Unless we do this it is not possible to check trees in private land before felling. If we are to have satisfactory control over private sandal it is essential to check trees before felling. Madras Government will make rules only for transport of sandalwood and so we are forced to include felling under the term transport. Bombay Government made rules for regulating the exploitation of sandalwood. Under rule 3 of Bombay they have prohibited felling of sandalwood and distillation of sandal oil without a license from the District Forest Officer. Similarly we have included distilling of sandal oil under the term transport.

2. Routes for import and export.

2. Routes for import and export.

No person shall import sandalwood into, or export sandalwood from the Revenue District of South Kanara, except by the routes specified in Schedule A.

3. Conditions for import, export and movement.

No person shall import sandalwood into, or export sandalwood from, or move sandalwood within the revenue districts of ~~Salem, Trichinopoly~~ South Kanara, unless such sandalwood is accompanied either by the pass prescribed by rule 5 or the way pass prescribed in rule 7 and unless such sandalwood bears the mark of the Government of origin as provided in rule 9 or the property mark in respect of such sandalwood has been duly registered in accordance with that rule.

Explanation.

In the rules now in force the Sub Taluk of Hosdrug is excluded from the operation of the rules. We have included this area also in order to give no chance for sandalwood smuggler. This area is very close to the most important sandalwood bearing area in the District i.e., the northern half of Kasaragod Taluk. To exclude the southern half of the same taluk from the operation of these rules is a great defect which we have proposed to rectify in the new rules.

2. Routes for import and export.

No person shall import sandalwood into, or export sandal wood from, the revenue districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, except by the routes specified in Schedule A.

3. Conditions for import, export and movement.

No person shall import sandalwood into, or export sandalwood from or move sandalwood within the revenue districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot unless such sandalwood is accompanied either by the pass prescribed by rule 5 or the way pass prescribed by rule 7 and unless such sandalwood bears the mark of the Government of origin as provided in rule 9 or the property mark in respect of such sandalwood has been duly registered in accordance with that rule.

All right.
A.F.M.
Conservator

4. Additional condition for import or movement into certain towns or stations. No person shall import or move sandalwood into any of the towns or stations specified in Schedule B unless such sandalwood is also reported for examination of the appropriate checking stations specified in that schedule.

4. Additional condition for import or movement into certain towns and stations.

No person shall import or move sandalwood into any of the towns or stations specified in Schedule B unless such sandalwood is also reported for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in that schedule.

5. Formof passes.

(i) In the case of sandalwood purchased from Government lands and depots in the revenue districts of Salem Trichinopoly and South Arcot the pass shall be in Form I and shall be printed.

(ii) In the case of sandalwood purchased at the Government sales in Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and British Territory and imported into the revenue districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot the pass shall be that issued by the Government or administration responsible for the sales and such pass shall be valid only for transport to the destination specified therein.

(iii) In the case of imported sandalwood other than that referred to in sub rule (ii) the pass shall be in Form II and shall be printed. It shall besupplied free of cost, on application, by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction.

5. (i). In the case of sandalwood purchased from Government lands and depots in the revenue district of South Kanara, the pass shall be in Form 1 and shall be printed.

(ii) In the case of sandalwood purchased at the Government sales in Mysore, Coorg, or in British Territory elsewhere and imported into the revenue district of South Kanara, the pass shall be that issued by that Government or administration responsible for the sales and such pass shall be valid only for transport to the destination specified therein.

(iii) In the case of imported sandalwood other than that referred to in sub clause (ii) the pass shall be in Form II and shall be printed. It shall be supplied free of cost on application by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction, provided that the District Forest Officer is satisfied after enquiry that the permit is intended for the transport of sandalwood grown on private land outside the Revenue District of South Kanara.

The District Forest Officer is at liberty to refuse the issue of such Form II permit if he has reasons to suspect the origin of the sandalwood in question or for other good and sufficient reasons. He must however record in writing his reasons and the same should be forwarded to the Collector of South Kanara for confirmation.

Explanation. Please see Rule IV.

A.F.M.
Consr. VI Circle.

IV. In the case of subsequent movement of imported sandalwood and of transport of all local sandalwood other than for which Form I is prescribed, printed pass in Form II shall be issued. It shall be supplied free of cost on application by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction, provided that the District Forest Officer is satisfied after enquiry that the permit is intended for the transport of sandalwood previously purchased at the Government sales in Mysore, Coorg, or in British Territory elsewhere, and of local sandalwood grown in private land. The District Forest Officer is at liberty to refuse the issue of such Form II permit if he has reasons to suspect the origin of the sandalwood in question or for other good and sufficient reasons. He must however record in writing his reasons and the same should be forwarded to the Collector of South Kanara for confirmation.

IV. In the case of subsequent movement of imported sandalwood and of the transport of all local sandalwood other than that for which Form I is prescribed a printed form in Form II shall be used. It shall be supplied free of cost, on application by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction.

Conservator's remarks:-

This seems all right.
A.F.M.
Consr. VI Circle.

✓ 6. Issue of passes. Passes in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorised by him. The District Forest Officer or the Officer so authorised a s the case may be shall hand over the original to the purchaser send the duplicate to the Range Officer and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(ii) Passes in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the person disposing of the sandalwood or his authorised agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorised to remove the sandalwood, the duplicate shall be forwarded by post or by messenger to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction by the person issuing the pass who shall retain custody of the sandalwood in his store or on his land for purposes of check for a period not exceeding 15 days from the date on which the duplicate was posted to the District Forest Officer or delivered to him by messenger, as the case may be. The triplicate of the pass shall be retained by the person issuing the pass

Explanation.

In the case of the Rules for Salem, South Arcot - Trichinopoly the District Forest Officer is bound to supply printed Form II permits to all those who ask for the same. He has no option. It is very dangerous to supply Form II permits printed by Government to unscrupulous men who deal with illiterate villgers. The District Forest Officer must have power to enquire and find out if the applicant is a bonafide owner of or trader in, sandalwood, and also to refuse the supply of Form II permits

6. Issue of passes. Passes in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorised by him. The District Forest Officer or the officer so authorised, as the case may be, shall hand over the original to the purchaser or the transporting agency, send the duplicate to the Range Officer and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(ii). Passes in Form II shall be in triplicte and shall have all parts filled up by the person disposing of or who moves sandalwood or his authorised agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorised to remove the sandalwood the duplicate shall be forwarded by Regd. post or by messenger to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction, by the person issuing the pass who shall retain custody of the sandalwood in his store or on his land for purposes of check for a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date on which the duplicate was posted to the District Forest Officer or

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delivered to him by messenger as the case may be. The triplicate of the pass shall be retained by the person issuing the pass for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original of the pass and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer, not below the rank of Forester.

for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original of the pass and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester

Explanation. (a) It is laid down here that the duplicate shall be forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer to avoid all possible 'mistakes.'

A.F.M.
Consr. VI Circle.

(b) It is provided again that the sandalwood should be retained in custody of the person issuing Form II pass for a period of at least 15 days instead of for a period not exceeding 15 days as provided in the SalemRule. The latter expression is very ambiguous and does not clearly express the purpose for which it is intended.

The Salem expression is not "ambiguous" but is unsatisfactory; so I agree.

A.F.M.
Consr. VI Circle

6 (iii). All persons who store sandalwood and move it subsequently from the store either for sale or for the manufacture of sandalwood oil or for any other purpose shall issue a printed Form II pass obtained from the District Forest Officer for every quantity taken out of the store. All such persons are required to maintain a running account of the quantity of sandalwood received, quantity disposed of and the balance on hand in the form that will be prescribed by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction. Every transaction must be covered by passes issued to him or by counterfoil of passes issued by him. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer or any other officer authorised by him to check his account and the balance of sandalwood in his store at any time.

Please refer to my Confdl No..Nil,dated 13.10.32 to the Forest Utilization Officer. Highly desirable to have such control. The S.Kanara stills and the mode and manner of their working has been investigated by a trustworthy officer (Extra Asst.Consr) who had the active backing of the Collector. His repor shows that of 90 tons used in stills, in a year 49 tons were regularly accounted for, whilst the balance 41 tons can only have been stolen material.

A.F.M.
Consr. VI Circle.

Explanation.

This is a new clause not found in Salem-Trichinopoly-South-Arcot Rules. Please see Rule 11 of the Bombay for a parallel.

This is intended to check the manufacture of sandalwood oil particularly.

7. Check of passes. All sandalwood in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorised route between the hours of 6 A.M and 6 P.M. and if such sandalwood arrives at the first checking station after 6 P.M. the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 A.M. ~~the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 A.M.~~ following for examination.

Check of passes.

7. All sandalwood in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorised route between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and if such sandalwood arrives at the first checking station after 6 P.M. the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 A.M following for examination.

The officer in charge of the checking station shall after satisfying ~~xxtxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ himself that the sandalwood actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the foreign Govt. pass or pass in Form I or II as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such pass and give in exchange therefor a way pass in Form III as hereinafter provided. If the officer in charge of the checking station is not so satisfied and refuses to grant the way pass he shall detain the sandalwood and the foreign Government pass or the pass in Form I or II as the case may be and report the case for the orders of the Dt.Forest Officer having jurisdiction, stating clearly his reason for the action taken.

The officer in charge of checking station shall after satisfying himself that the sandalwood actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the foreign Government pass or the pass in Form I or II, as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such pass and give in exchange therefor a way pass in Form III as hereinafter provided. If the officer in charge of the checking station is not so satisfied and refuses to grant the way pass, he shall detain the sandalwood and the foreign Government pass or pass in Form I or II, as the case may be, and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.

The quantity of sandalwood under transit shall not be greater than that entered in the pass and if it is less, the same pass shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

The quantity of sandalwood under transit shall not be greater than that entered in the pass and if it is less, the same pass shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

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The way pass in Form III shall be in duplicate; the original shall be given in exchange for the foreign Govt., pass or the pass in Form I or II as the case may be and the duplicate shall be retained by the officer in charge of the checking station.

The way pass in Form III shall be in triplicate, the original shall be given in exchange for the foreign Government pass or the pass in Form I or II, as the case may be, the duplicate shall be sent to the Forest Range Officer having jurisdiction and the triplicate retained by the officer in charge of the checking station.

The way pass shall protect such sandalwood along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route.

The way pass shall protect such sandalwood along the route to its destination and shall be produced at all subsequent ~~xxxxxxxx~~ stations on that route. It shall be lawful for any Revenue, Forest or Police officer to demand Form No.I or II or Foreign Government Pass or way pass as the case may be at any place within the Revenue District of South Kanara for check of the sandalwood. The owner or one who is in possession of the sandalwood shall retain Form No.I or II or Foreign Government pass or way pass as the case may be as long as he is in possession of sandalwood.

Explanation.

In the Salem Rules the way pass in Form III is ordered to be in duplicate, but in these rules it is provided that it should be in triplicate. This is for giving information to the Range Officer about the transaction. This will enable him to check the work of the checking officer. A new sentence has been added to make it compulsory on the part of all those who store sandalwood to retain possession of the concerned permits as long

I agree
(Itd)A.F.M.
Consr.VI C.

long as the sandalwood is in his possession, also Forest and Police officers have been empowered to demand such passes. This is very essential.

Production of the pass at the Checking station:
The Foreign Govt. pass, the pass in Form I or II or the way pass in Form III as the case may be, shall, in the case of ~~sandalwood and~~ imported sandalwood and sandalwood for export, be produced with the sandalwood for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector concerned in the Dt. Gazette as a checking station and past which the sandalwood may be taken. In the case of sandalwood in transit, such pass shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the revenue districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer and at the checking station nearest to the locality of felling and at all subsequent checking stations notified from time to time by the Collector concerned in the Dt.Gazette and past which the sandalwood is taken.

Production of pass at the checking station.

The foreign Government pass, the pass in Form I or II or the way pass in Form III, as the case may be, shall in the case of imported sandalwood and sandalwood for export, be produced with the sandalwood for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector of South Kanara in the District Gazette as a checking station and past which the sandalwood may be taken. In case of sandalwoo in transit such pass shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the Revenue District of South Kanara when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer and at the checking station nearest to the locality of felling and at all subsequent checking stations notified from time to time by the Collector of South Kanara in the Dt.Gazette past which the sandalwood is taken.

No person shall take any sandalwood off or pass it from any road on which a checking station has been placed with intent to evade the production of the sandalwood at a checking station-

No person shall take any sandalwood off, or pass it from any road on which a checking station has been placed with intent to evade the production of the sandalwood at a checking station.

Use and registration of property marks

(i) All sandalwood imported from Mysore, Travancore, and Coorg and all Government sandalwood disposed of locally shall bear the mark of the Government of origin in the following manner.

9. Use and registration of Property mark.

(i) All Sandalwood imported from Mysore, Coorg or British Territory

elsewhere

elsewhere and all Government sandalwood disposed of locally shall bear the marks of the Government of origin in the following manner.

Every piece of sandalwood shall bear its own Government mark and in the case of chips and saw dust carried in bags the latter shall be closed and the fastening sealed with the above mark.

Every piece of snadalwood shall bear the mark of its own Government and in the case of chips and saw dust the bags containing them shall be closed and the fastening sealed with the above mark.

(ii) All other sandalwood imported into or exported from or moved within, the areas specified in rule 3 shall be similarly indicated by a property mark affixed in the manner provided in sub-rule (i)

All other sandalwood imported into or exported from or moved within the revenue district of South Kanara shall similarly be indicated by a property mark affixed in the manner provided in sub-rule 1.

All such proerty marks shall be registered at a District Forest Office.

All such property marks shall be registered at a District Forest Office.

(a) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule(iii) of the marks relate to sandalwood extracted from private lands within the said areas and

(b) in accordance with the provisions of sub rule (iv), if the marks relate to sandalwood other than those extracted from private lands within the said areas.

(iii)(a)(i)

(iii)(a)(i) Every application for the registration of a property mark in respect of sandalwood extracted from private lands within the areas specified in rule 3 shall be accompanied by a statement in Form IV in which all the particulars therein prescribed shall be furnished to the Dt. Forest Officer concerned and also by six facsimiles of the mark proposed. The form shall be supplied free of cost, on application, by the District Forest Officer.

1. Every application for the registration of a property mark shall be accompanied by a statement showing the following details:

(a) Taluk

(b) Village

(c) Survey number of the village in which the sandalwood trees are situated.

(d) List of sandalwood trees to be felled (All such trees will have to be serially enumerated with distinct number written legibly with tar or paint) giving the girth in inches at ground level of the tree.

(e). Whether the applicant is the registered pattadar of the field containing sandalwood, if not nature of right he has over the sandalwood trees.

(f) A statement specifying the destination route or routes by which the sandalwood is intended to be conveyed, the method of conveyance and the use for which the sandalwood is expected to be put to.

(g) A certificate from the village shanbhogue (or karnam or village accountant) to the effect that he verified the survey field and the enumeration list of the sandalwood trees and that they are correct.

(h) And the property hammer to be registered. This as provided below will not pass out of the hands of the Madras Forest Department.

2. The sandalwood trees will be inspected by an officer of the Forest Department not below the rank of a Forester in company with the village shanbhogue concerned and if no irregularity is found the property mark will be registered and a printed Form II pass will be issued to the owner of the sandalwood trees for the purpose of felling the trees and converting them into sandalwood. Before the registration of the property mark and the issue of Form II permit, the sandalwood trees should not be felled. At the time

. Each ~~protected~~ uprooted tree bearing heartwood, shall be cleaned up to its heartwood limit after leaving uncut a ring of bark and sapwood, 2 to 3 inches wide at breast height of the tree from ground level before it was uprooted. The girth in inches over this ring of bark shall be recorded in the statement in Form IV.

Conservator's comments.

Please see page 14(M). The new line the Dt.Forest Officers wish to adopt is for inspection of the sandal trees (subject of an application for property mark registration) before they are felled and uprooted. The Salem etc. rules assume that the uprooting etc. will have taken place before application for registration of property mark is sent in.

16 22

Briefly the Dt.Forest Officer's point is that if the applicant's uprooted tree is inspected, (as per Salem Rules), a hole out of which it was dug up may be pointed out. But Dt.Forest Officer cannot tell whether the tree came out of that hole, or redlly cameout of some illegal transaction elsewhere. This is perfectly true: and the Salem rules, though elaborate, have this very nullifying defect.

The question is "Will the rules the Dt.Forest Officers have devised give unreasonable trouble to private people dealing lawfully with their sandal?" The answer is they are not much more trouble to anyone than the Salem rules - which are defective, though troublesome enough for all concerned.

(Sd).A.A.F.Minchin,
26.10.32
Conservator,VI.C.

3. Every tree so uprooted and cleaned shall bear its distinctive serial number which shall be written legibly in tar anywhere on it if it has not been cut up into stem and root wood separately. Where the tree has been cut up into billets and roots, all parts of each such tree so cut up shall bear, at their cut ends the original serial number assigned to that tree so as to admit of identification and check later by the District Forest Officer or by his subordinate.

of his inspection, the inspecting Forest Officer will mark, each tree 4½ feet above the ground level on the scented wood, with the hammer of Forest Department.

3. After the property mark is registered and the Form No.II issued, the sandalwood trees may be felled and sapwood removed, but each tree must be kept in tact with the serial number already marked on it and the hammer mark of the Forest Department until the converted produce is again inspected by a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forester. After checking the sandalwood and if there is no irregularity, the Forest Officer will permit the owner of the sandalwood to cut the wood into convenient billets. The Forest Officer himself will affix the registered property mark to each billet, weigh the whole quantity of sandalwood and issue a Form No.II pass noting all the details therein in his presence. The property hammer will be sent by the Forest Officer concerned for defacement or safe custody to the District Forest Officer.

It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to enquire from any person either when presenting a property mark for registration or any subsequent time information relative to locality, quantity, of wood available, period of felling, agency, routes, depots or destination and such other details regarding his method of felling, trading or working as the District Forest Officer may require. He may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given or if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is or has been concerned in any illegal practice with regard to sandalwood, or for other good and sufficient reason, which shall in every case be placed upon record by the District Forest Officer and submitted to the approval of the Collector. A certificate in Form No.IV appended shall be granted by the District Forest Officer for the person registering.

All sandalwood in respect of which a property mark is registered shall also be marked with District pass hammer by the Dt.Forest Officer or by any officer authorised by him to do so.

4. The exact situation of the land whence each of the heartwood containing trees was extracted shall be indicated on the ground by a stout numbered peg which shall be well driven home in the pit formed in the process of uprootal, the number on the peg being the same as that written on the wood concerned. These pegs shall be retained until such time as the Dt. Forest Officer or his subordinate checks the sandalwood and verifies the locality of felling.

5. The heartwood obtained from each of the uprooted trees shall thereafter be weighed and the result recorded in the statement in Form IV, indicating in it at the same time the number of root and stem wood pieces obtained from each such tree, with an abstract in the 'Remarks column' showing the total number of trees extracted and cleaned their total outturn expressed in number of pieces (roots and billets separately) and the aggregate of all pieces in respect of which the registration of property mark is desired.

6. After the application, with the statement in Form IV containing all the particulars therein prescribed is received, the Dt.Forest Officer or an officer ~~or an officer~~ subordinate to the District Forest Officer who is authorised by him in that behalf, shall as soon as possible inspect the locality of extraction and identify the sandalwood by verifying the girth and assembling **all the parts of each tree and satisfy himself** about the accuracy of the details furnished by applicants. If the result of such inspection is satisfactory, Dt.Forest Officers shall mark the sandalwood with the Dt.pass hammer and subject to the provisions of clause (b) of this sub-rule grant a certificate of registration in Form V with as **little delay as possible**..

(B) The Dt.Forest Officer or any officer authorised by him may require from any person, either when presenting a property mark for registration or at any subsequent time, information as to source or origin and the quantity of sandalwood, period of felling, agency, routes, depots of destination and such other details regarding his method of felling, trading or working as the Dt.Forest Officer may think necessary. The Dt.Forest officer may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is or has been concerned in any illegal practice with regard to the sandalwood or for any other good and sufficient reason. The reason for such refusal or cancellation shall in every case be placed upon record by the Dt. Forest Officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector.

rule IX

IV(i). Every application for the registration of property mark in respect of sandalwood other than that extracted from private lands within the areas specified in rule 3 shall be accompanied by six facsimiles of the mark proposed.

Explanation:

(a) In Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly Rule a distinction is made between private sandalwood grown within those districts and those grown outside the same. There is no need for such procedure in this district and as such a uniform procedure is proposed for all private sandalwood.

(b) The most important difference between these two rules is that in the case of Salem rules it is not an offence to extract i.e., fell sandalwood before the registration of property mark whereas in the proposed rules of this District private sandal trees should not be felled before the property mark is registered.

Please see rule 2 of Bombay. In sub-clause 4 of Salem rules it is provided that "the exact situation of the land whence each of the heartwood containing trees, was extracted, shall be indicated on the ground by a stout numbered peg which shall be driven home in the pit..." From personal experience we know that it is almost impossible to find out with any accuracy if any particular tree was extracted from a particular pit, in as much as all roots with heartwood will also be extracted before verification. In the case of sandalwood it is even difficult to identify

(2) After the receipt of the application, the Dt.Forest Officer, or an officer authorised by him in that behalf shall check such sandalwood and if the result of such checking is satisfactory, the Dt.Forest Officer shall subject to the provisions of clause B(of sub rule iii) grant a certificate of registration in Form V with as little delay as possible.

(3) All sandalwood in respect of which a property mark is registered under this sub-rule, shall be marked with the Dt. pass hammer by the Dt.Forest Officer or an officer authorised by him to do so.

Conservator's comments.

This is the justification for our holding on to the property hammers.

(Sd) A.A.F.Minchin
26.10.32.
Consr. VI.C.

identify the stump of a particular tree with the stem, when felling is not done by a saw, though many a forest officer gave sworn deposition to that effect in Courts of Law. If the verification is done by the Dt.Forest Officer or his Gazetted Assistant there may be some chance of attempting to do honest verification, but when the work is to be done by a Forester it will simply give an excuse for doing unsatisfactory work. In the revised rules framed by us, which we have found by actual experience for over 18 months, to be simple and reliable, the Foresters can do the work very satisfactorily and there is time even for a superior officer to check the Forester's work. The village officer is also made responsible for the situation of the sandalwood trees in question.

(C) The property hammer will be in the possession of the Forest Department as per the revised rules and this is an innovation. In a recent case tried by the First Class Magistrate, Puttur, in which a large quantity of sandalwood was involved some people were caught with the sandalwood and some property hammers previously registered in the Dt.Forest Office some time ago for some other sandalwood. It was proved that the sandalwood was stolen from Govt. land and that the property hammers were intended for making it. The real owners of these

deposed that the property hammers were theirs and that they were missing for some time. Certainly they give the hammers to the accused people but fearing that they also would be charged for connivance gave the story as missing. To avoid such mis-use, it is provided that the property hammer should be in the custody of this Department. There is nothing objectionable in it and a honest man will have no cuase for a complaint.

10. The date up to which and the description and quantity of sandalkkk wood for which registration of property mark has effect. The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the sandalwood entered in Form V and be in force only from the date of such registration or renewal until the first day of April following, unless otherwise stated.

10. The date upto which, and the description and quantity of sandalwood for which registration of property mark has effect: ---- The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of sandalwood checked and passed by the Forest Officer as described under rule 9 above and be in force only from the date of such registration or renewal until the first day of April following, unless otherwise stated. The property mark hammer after use will be kept in the custody of the Dt. Forest officer for a period of three years and defaced thereafter.

Explanation.

Please see under Rule 9 the reason for the custody of property hammer.

11. It shall be lawful for a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forest Ranger, if he has reasons to suspect that sandalwood, which is not covered by any pass or property mark or both, is stored in any place, to apply for and obtain a search warrant from any Magistrate having jurisdiction, and cause such place to be searched as provided in Criminal Procedure Code.

Explanation.

This is entirely a new provision. At present when a person is suspected to possess a quantity of stolen sandalwood it is not possible to search his house or store- Unless there is a previous case registered for the loss of sandalwood and it is shown that the particular individual is connected with that case, no Magistrate will issue a search warrant. For, theft will be going on always and most of these thefts are unreported and undetected. Under clause 7 of these revised rules it is provided that all those who store sandalwood must retain possession of the concerned passes as long as such sandalwood is in the store and Forest and Police officers are empowered to demand these passes. When the pass is demanded and not produced the Forest or Police officer has no authority to see if the statement is true. Unless he has power to search it is impossible to carry out the provision in clause 7.

Conservator's comments.

Under the existing law, I want a magistrate to say whether if a Ranger comes to a Magistrate, and conveys those suspicions to him, the said Magistrate can use his judgment on those "suspicions" and grant a search warrant? Or cannot he do so unless the Ranger convinces him first that some specific theft of sandalwood has taken place.

A.A.F. Minchin.
26-10.32
Conservator, VI. C.

11. Exemption of small quantities of sandalwood carried by bona fide travellers or cut by ryots for their own use. Nothing contained in these rules shall apply to:

(A) Sandalwood not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight carried by any bona fide travellers or under his authority for his own use or

(B) Sandalwood cut and carried by a ryot for his own use from trees growing on the patta lands of the said ryot or of any neighbouring ryot from whom title to such sandalwood is derived provided that he obtains a certificate of title from the village munsif and that the quantity cut and carried on each occasion does not exceed 15 lbs in weight.

Conservator's comments.

Dt.Forest Officer's version seems enough.

Sd. A.A.F.Minchin
Consr. VI.C.

12. Penalties. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

(Iyd)A.F.M
Consr.VI.C.

12. Nothing contained in any of these rules shall apply to sandalwood not exceeding five pounds in weight cut, carried or stored by a ryot or traveller for his own use.

Explanation.

Salem Rule is complicated. That is provided above is the provision in the present rule of this District and it is retained.

12. Penalties Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

Schedule A.
(Referred to in Rule 2)

Showing the authorised routes along which sandalwood may be exported from or imported into, the Revenue District of South Kanara.

---

1. All authorised ports.
2. North Kanara- Baindur road.
3. Kollur Ghat road.
4. Hosangadi Ghat road.
5. Agumbe Ghat road.
6. Charmady Ghat road.
7. Shirady Ghat road.
8. Subramania Ghat road.
9. The Bisley Ghat road.
10. The Sampaje Ghat road.
11. The Calicut Mangalore Railway

~~23~~ 29

Schedule B.

Referred to in rule 4.

Towns.

1, Coondapur; 2. Gangoli; 3. Basrur;
4. Udipi; 5. Karkal; 6. Mangalore;
7. Mulki; 8. Mudabidri; 9. Ullal;
10. Bantwal; 11. Panemangalore;
12. Puttur; 13. Uppinangady; 14. Vittal;
15. Kasaragod; 16. Manjeshwar (including Bangramanjeshwar and Hosabettu.

Checking stations to be notified in the Dt. Gazette by the Collector are·

1. Coondapur.	Taluk office.
2. Shankaranarayana.	Range office.
3. Sitanadi.	Forest Section Officer's headquarters.
4. Udipi	Taluk office.
5. Karkal	Taluk office.
6. Mulki	Police station
7. Mangalore	Taluk office
8. Beltangady	Dy. Tahsildar's office
9. Bantwal	do.
10-Uppinangady	Range office
11.Puttur	Taluk office
12.Kasaragod	Taluk office
13. Vittal	Police station

Conservator's comments.

I am not an authority on the check of sandal in transit; and I should be glad to have advice of those with practical experience. But in the meanwhile I shall ask Messrs. Laurie and Davis to try and find out how the existing check is exercised in practice. For example who in a Taluk office or Police station now does the check? Could an organisation of tanahs of our own do it more reliably?

Sd. A.A.F. Minchin,
26.10.32
Consr. V.I. C.

24 30

Copy of confidential report dated 14th February 1932 from M.R.Ry.P.Govinda Menon Avl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests,Mangalore, to the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore.

I beg to report on the sandalwood oil trade in South Kanara in 1931.

2. Distillation of sandalwood for oil is an old standing industry in this District. The nature of the Stills and method of distillation are well known and need not be detailed here.

3. By good luck, almost the first man whom I came across was one Gopala Hegade, Patel of Karkal who had a lot of -- general information and could put me in touch with those who could give details. After a talk with this gentlemen I - decided at once on the people I should interrogate and -- interrogated them in rapid succession before they could meet and concoct a common story. As I proceeded I was able to verify previous statements and challenge succeeding ones:-

4. A summary of the information gathered is given below. Details are appended.

(i) All the Stills are in Ajekan firka of Karkal Taluk. There are 111 of them, and all of them worked in 1931.

(ii) The average capacity of each Still is 5 maunds of wood, and the average time taken for each distillation 20 to 22 days.

(iii) 60 of the above Stills worked for 11 months and the rest for 8 to 9 months.

(iv) The average yield of oil per ton of wood is about 90 lbs.

(v) The sources of wood were (a) direct purchase by the distillers at Fraserpet (b) supplied by Messrs.Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co., and Govardhandas Tokersey from their purchases at Fraserpet and Sringeri and (c) theft from Govt. lands in South Kanara, and from Mysore, and Sringeri jagir.

(vi) The principal market is Bombay which buys 80% of the total. Calcutta,Kanauj, Cawnpore, Bangalore and Madras buy the remaining 20%.

(vii) The arrangement between the Still owners and Sorabjee

Sorabjee Nowrojee and Tokersey is to give a certain quantity of oil per ton of wood supplied, according to its class.

5. Three different methods were adopted to find out the quantity of oil made during the year. Direct enquiry was the first. It indicated from 6000 to 8000 lbs.

6. The next method was to work out the quantity of wood used and from that, the quantity of oil obtained. 60 Stills for 11 months at 20-22 days for distillation give 60 x 15 : 900 Still units. 51 Stills for 8 to 9 months give 51 x 11 (average): 561 Still units. Therefore the total number of still units is 900 plus 561 : 1461 or say, 1450. Multiplied by 5, the total quantity of wood used is 7250 maunds or 90 5/8 tons. At 90 lbs. to a ton the oil yield must have been 8155 or about 8000 lbs.

7. The third method was to get figures of export to the various markets. All export to Bombay was by sea from Mangalore and Malpi ports. The figures given by the Port Officer are 3608 and 2356 lbs. respectively, making a total of 5964 lbs. Exports elsewhere were by Railway parcel. Contents of parcels are not recorded and it is not possible to get exact figures. Enquiries tend to show that markets other than Bombay absorb about 20% of the total exports, i.e., 25% of export to Bombay. On this -- assumption the figure works out to 1491 lbs. Adding export to Bombay, 5964 lbs., the total is 7455 lbs.

8. Everything considered, it may not be far out, if we put the oil made at about 7500 lbs. and wood consumed at about 90 tons.

Mr.K.R.Venkataramana Ayyar thought one ton of oil went to Bombay. Yield from say 25 tons, (C.C.says D.O). (Itd) A.F.M. Consr.VI C.

9. The 90 tons of wood distilled is to be accounted for thus:-

(i)	Purchased by Still owners from Coorg. ...	17-10-2
(ii)	Purchased by Tokersey from Coorg and supplied by Still owners. ...	10- 0-0
(iii)	Purchased by Nowrojee from Coorg and supplied to Still Owners. ...	12- 0-0
(iv)	Purchased by -do- from Sringeri and do.	9-47-14
(v)	Imported from Bombay and sent to the stills as P.M.Registration certificate of North Division.	0-78-19
	Total.	48-56-7
(vi)	Add from other sources, mostly theft. ...	41-23-21
		90- 0-0

Items (i) to (iii) were obtained from the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, and (iv) from the records of the Jagir Office at Sringeri. As regards item (vi) a very small portion may have come from legitimate local purchases, and the balance stock of the previous year - about 5 or 6 tons according to uncorroborated private information. It is certain that mere or less 35 tons of wood was stolen during the year.

10. Thefts are mostly from Mysore. I put the figure at about 25 to 30 tons. The balance is made up from Sringeri Jagir and this District. Thefts appear to be well organised. The wood is collected and taken to road side by coolies and hidden at convenient places. When sufficient accumulates or when stills are to be recharged it is taken to its final destination in motor lorries or buses. All movements are, of course, at night. Coolies are ready to load and unload and to chop the wood and charge the Stills immediately it arrives. Foresters are discreetly absent; Villagers philosophically indifferent or tolerant; Village officials interestedly cognissant or even instigating; and the Police frankly indifferant.

11. The system of our departmental control does not appear to be satisfactory. Neither District Forest Office could give figures of export of local wood from the District. There is no record to support or check the figures supplied by the Port Offices. The North Office could not even tell me where the wood sold by the Department itself last year was removed to. He is certain from the records of Coorg and Sringeri that nearly 48 tons of wood went to the Stills from these places last year, but the permits collected at the District Forest Office (North) show only 42 tons including nearly a ton imported from Bombay. Two property marks were registered in the same office in respect of 9 maunds and 3 lbs. of wood released in an offence. No permit to show where the wood went is forthcoming. Surely it cannot be still at source. In the South District, about 4½ tons of wood was collected by private agency. No information is available of its transport beyond Mangalore.

Although a condition of sale is that the wood should leave the district. How does the D.F.O.explain.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25-3
C.C.F.Madras.

Such a large quantity of wood cannot obviously be consumed in Mangalore itself. It must have gone elsewhere, and my information is that it has all gone to Bombay.

12. I have had no practical experience of sandalwood extraction and transport problems and am not competent to say where the rules are defective. One should, however, expect any such rules to be effective to enable the District Forest Officer, to know at any time,

(i) how much wood is collected by private agency within his District, by whom and from where.

(ii) how much of it is consumed within the District itself, and by whom and where.

(iii) how much of it goes out, and to where.

(iv) How much wood is imported into the District, by whom and from where.

(v) How much passes through his District and from where to where.

At present correct information is available only of item (1). No information is to be had of (ii) and (iii), and what is to be had of (iv) and (v) is neither correct nor complete. I think the rules may, with advantage, be examined by more experienced officers and modified when necessary. If they are sufficient unto the purpose it may be explained how they may be manipulated to achieve it.

13. I think I am expected to offer suggestions to stop or minimise thefts. The matter was investigated before and it was decided to forestall the thief and exterminate the species on unreserved lands. Please see G.O.No.391,Ms., Dev., dated 18-6-25 embodied in Chief Conservator's Procdgs.No.157 Mis., dated 25-6-25. Since then it has been a game of who reaches the tree first, and thanks to keen competition the object has been mostly achieved. What little remains could be got through in the course of a few more years; and afterwards until nature, if at all, creates a similar situation we may have peace. No drastic measures seem to be called for, therefore, unless it is desired to revise our policy in respect of this species or to give help to Mysore (Of course we should, I detected -- cases for them.

A more liberal policy may, however, with advantage, be followed with regard to rewards to informers and Forest subordinates who help to detect and prosecute sandalwood cases. The rules allow the grant of rewards; but they are so seldom given, and so miserly, to be uncourted. Notices may be published in the Dt.Gazette and put up on notice boards at all Forest, Revenue and Police offices that substanial rewards, up to even 50% of the value of seizures, will be given to all persons who help in the detection and successful prosecution of sandalwood cases. Circulars may also be issued to Police and Village Officials to co-operate more closely with the Department.

This has already been my policy and has already had effect in one or two cases.
Ind/- A.F.M.
Consr.VI C.

Yes; but the rewards are on too low a scale. See also annual administration reports.
Ind/- R.D.R.
Chief Consr.

I quite agree.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25-3.
Chief Consr.

I take no account whatever of the value.
Ind/-R.D.R.
25-3.
Chief Consr.

Certainly - and see that the Police and Village Officers are liberally rewarded.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25.3
Chief Consr.

14. Before I leave the subject it is necessary o explain why I have rejected some other measures which have been suggested to me or have suggested themselves to me. First, the distillation of sandalwood may be prohibited altogether, or except under license. This needs fresh legislation and may be dismissed at once as hopeless.

Next, we may supply wood to the distillers, (as the Bombay merchants do) for cash or on security of oil pledged, and thereby get them under our influence indirectly to enable us to guide a control or watch them. The idea is too commercial and the benefits too doubtful to be considered. Lastly, we may enumerate all trees down to 6" girth, and handing over the lists to the village --

Quite - see my letters to Govt. on this subject 3 or 4 years ago.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25/3

In God we trust - all others cash.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25/3.

The supply of wood to the limit required may have something to commend it. This is for the Conservator to consider in -- connection with the effect upon sandal protection in S.Kanara. But price ? and the E.A.C.does not tell us what price the distillers pay for stolen wood - nor who steal, nor whether any stolen wood is for export, or use, as wood.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25-3
C.C.F.

village Shanbhogues consider them as responsible for the trees in future. This implies.

They are responsible of course, but does Collector think that the responsibility can effectively be enforced?
Ind/- R.D.R.
25-3
C.C.F.

(i) that the trees will be checked with the lists and their numbers repaited periodically.

Are numbers essential?
Ind/- A.F.M.
Consr.VI C.
Not practicable.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25.3
C.C.F.

(ii) that the Shanbhogues could or would take more responsibility for the trees than they do at present.

If we pay highly enough for "information" there would be a different attitude by Village Officials.
Ind/-A.F.M.
Consr.VI C.
Yes and if Collector will punish when stumps of illicitly felled trees are found.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25/3
C.C.F.Madras.

(iii) that if trees are found missing the Shanbhogues will be punished, ipso facto.

The first is impracticable, the second unlikely, and the third unreasonable.

I'm not so sure of this. In this country nothing is done that is not known.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25/3
C.C.F.

This enumeration idea, moreover, does not fit in with our policy which is not to conserve sandalwood but to destroy it (on unreserves), so that the thief may not have it. If this policy stands, labour and expense on enumeration would not be justified.

Yes.
Ind/-R.D.R.
25/3
C.C.F.

15. One Mr.Gopala Hegade, Patel of Karkal, was of great help to me in my enquiries. He accompanied me everywhere and put me in touch with the right people.

I am glad to hear he did his duty.
Ind/-R.D.R.
C.C.F.

35 '46

Surely if he really helped he will have been worth Rs.100/-
Ind/-A.F.M.
Consr.

Yes; this is for the Conservator to take up, but it is evident that the Patel did not tell all he knows. Who steal? Who traffics in stolen wood and so on. This very essential information is not given.
Ind/- R.D.R.
25-3
C.C.F.

I recommend that he may be paid a reward of Rs.25/-.

16. My enquiries were completed a couple of weeks ago, but this report was delayed for want of certain figures from the District Forest offices.

(Sd) P.Govinda Menon,
14-2-32
Extra Asst.Consr.of Forests.

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Appendix I.

List of Stills.

Item No.	Name of Still owners.	No. of Stills.	Village.	Remarks.
1.	Sreenivasa Pai of Voranga Village	4	Voranga.	Worked -- for 11 months.
2.	do. do.	12	Kadhole	
3.	Pandu Ranga Pai. Maranai.	8	do.	
4.	Achutha Pai - of Voranga.	8	Yellare.	
5.	do. do.	8	Marane	
6.	Manjunath Rai of Marane.	20	Marane, Yellare & Voranga Villages.	Some stills in the name of -- his son Kesava Pai and some of his servants.
7.	Santha Raja Athikari of Voranga.	6	Voranga.	Still in the name of cooly Venkatesa Malliya.
8.	Nagaraja Athikari do.	12	do.	Stills at 2 places; at one in the name of Cooly Venka Poojary and at the other in the name of cooly Sankara Shetty.
9.	Sreenivasa Hegade - Bailure.	8	Bailur.	Worked for 8 to 9 months
10.	Deju Shetty. - Andar.	6	Kumtri-Bailur.	
11.	Sadasiva Hegade - Peraden.	4	? ?	
12.	Narasinga Prabhu - Ranjal.	12	Ranjal.	At 2 places; one in name of Venkatesa Hegade and other in name of Nemraja Hegade.
13.	Kukra Nicka - Kaleya.	3	Kaleya.	
	Total.	111		
14.	Subbiah Shetty of Uppinangady.	4	?	Got involved in case. Worked only for a short time in the year
15.	Martap Kini - Muniyal.	4		Just opened. Did not work in 1931.

Sd/-P.Govinda Menon,
6-2-32
Extra Asst.Conservator, Mangalore.

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Appendix II.

Data of cost, yield etc.

I. Cost per ton.

		Rs.
(a) 1. Firewood.	80 cart loads.	80- 0- 0
2. Chopping the wood - 4 annas per maund.		20- 0- 0
3. Boiling - Rs.40 per candy.		160- 0- 0
		260- 0- 0

Note:- Cost of wood and transport not included as they depend on the source of supply.

(b) The capital cost of one still is about Rs.75/-

II. Yield per ton of wood.

(1) Roots. 160 to 180 seers (of 24 tolas).

(2) Braggan dust. 160 to 180

(3) Ain baggar. 160 to 200

(4) Jaj Pokkal. 150 to 170

(5) Milwa chilta. 100 to 120

Average 146 to 170 seers or about 160 seers = 96 lbs.

(As most of the wood they get is of inferior classes my calculations are based at 90 lbs. only per ton).

III. Other details.

Average charge per still - 5 maunds.

(2) Average time for distillation - 20 to 22 days.

(3) Working season - Depends on availability of firewood. Those who find it difficult to get firewood don't work for 3 months in the rains.

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Appendix III.

List of markets and traders.

Bombay.

1. Govardhandas Tokersey. } Buy 80% of oil produced here.
2. Sorabjee Nowrojee & Co. }
3. Barucha and Co. }

Kanauj. U.P.

4. Benares Das Katri, Athar merchant.

5. Manolal Ram Narayan. -do-

Cawnpore.

6. Peri Lal Sukla. -do-

Calcutta.

7. Pandit Devi Prasad Prayag Dutt -do-

Bangalore.

8. Hafid-dullah, Athar merchant.
9. Papanna & Sons - Udubatti & athar merchants. Buy only a small quantity.

Madras.

10. Mohan Singh.
11. Hajee Inayatullah.
12. Mohamad Hussain.

Brokers.

Udipi.

Beltheri Lakshmana Kamath - Buys chiefly for Tokersey.

Mangalore.

1. Pandia Banu Shanker & Co. - Buys chiefly for Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co.
2. Mavujee Sait and son.
3. Shiva Rao
4. Dhanjee Bhagavandev.

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Appendix IV.

Names of exporters and quantities of oil exported by each in 1931.

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I. From Mangalore to Bombay by sea.

(I) Pandia Banu Shanker & Co.,	1 ton 3 cwts.	: 2576 lbs.
(2) P.Shiva Rao	O.T.6 Cwts.1 Qr.24 lbs.	: 836 "
(3) G.K.Ashen (probably for Mavujee Sait and Co.)	O.T.1 Cwt.3 Qrs.	: 196 "
	Total.	3608 "

II. From Udipi to Bombay by sea.

Beltheri Lakshmana Kamath. 1 T. 1 Cwt.0 Qrs.4 lbs : 2356 lbs.

Grand Total. 5964 "

II. From Mangalore to other markets by Road.

Particulars not available, but about 25% of the total of exports to Bombay would not be far out according to my information. The figure may be put at 1491 or 1500 lbs. therefore.

Sd/- P.Govinda Menon, 6-2-32.
Extra Assistant Conservator, Mangalore

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Copy.

UD 34

Enclosure.

Copy of N.Mangalore Dt.Forest Officer's Ref.on C.No.5/F./33/C.1, dated 20-2-1933 to the Conservator of Forests,VI Circle.

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Subject:-Sandalwood Transit Rules - Particulars of check exercised - in various checking stations.

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Copies of reports received from the Range Officers of Udipi, Coondapur and Mangalore in the matter are enclosed. The Range Officer, Shankaranaraina reports that there was no occasion for the last three years to check sandalwood transport at the checking station of Shankaranaraina.

2. From the reports received it appears that the permits checked annually are very few.

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Copy of report Ref.C.No.6/F.33,dated 10-1-33 from the Forest Range Officer, Udipi Range,Karkal to the Dt.Forest Officer, N.Mangalore.

Sub: Sandalwood in Transit-- Mode of Checking - Report on.

--

I beg to report as follows:-

2. No permits were produced at Sitanadi for checking during the last three years. 12 permits were produced at Karkal Taluk Office and two at Udipi Taluk Office during the same period.

3. 12 Form III permits in exchange of Form No.I and II -- permits were granted at Karkal Taluk Office and 2 from Udipi Taluk Office. No foreign Government permits were produced at these offices because such permits would have already been -- exchanged at Checking stations mear the frontier.

4. The Head Accountant and Treasurer does the checking in both the offices.

5. When the quantity is small, they are reweighed and the billets counted. When several cartloads arrive at Karkal Taluk office at the same time from Coorg after an auction sale, the number of billets are alone checked. They are also checked for property marks. The chips come in bags and the bags are counted.

6. Form No.I,II and III permits are recovered at Karkal office and exchanged for new Form No.III permits. In Udipi Taluk Office the permits checked are initialled with date by the Head Accountant.

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Copy of report Ref.No.C.10/F.33, dated 9th January 1933 from the Forest Range Officer, Coondapur, to the District Forest Officer,N.Mangalore.

--

Subject:-Sandalwood checking --Actual procedure adopted.

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I beg to report that I personally made enquiries in the Taluk Office,Coondapur which is the sandalwood checking station here and gathered the following replies to the queries asked in the reference:-

1. No sandalwood permits have been presented for checking during the last three years, or after the month of October 1928.

2. No Way permits in Form No.III have been issued in exchange for foreign Government permits or permits in Form Nos.I or II, since October 1928.

3. The Tahsildar or in his absence the Taluk Head Accountant does the checking.

4. The wood is unloaded and weighed and checked whether the pieces contain property mark or not. But the billets are not counted.

5. The original Foreign Government permits or permits in Form No.I or II presented by the party along with the sandalwood are signed in the proper place in token of having been checked and filed in the office and way permits in Form No.III issued in exchange for the further transport of the sandalwood.

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Copy of report C.No.2/33,dated 22-1-33 from the Forest Range Officer, Mangalore Range, Moodabidry, to the District Forest Officer, N.Mangalore.

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With reference to the above, I beg to submit my replies as follows:-

1. <u>Mangalore Taluk Office sandalwood checking station.</u>

1. 30 permits were presented at this station for checking during the last 3 years.

2. 18 Way permits in Form No.III have been issued in exchange for permits in Form II in the last 3 years as shown below. No foreign Government permits were received for checking at the station during the period.

3. The Taluk Head Accountant does the checking.

42 ✓ 36

4. Checking is done by unloading ~~by unloading~~ and weighing in the wood and counting the number of pieces after seeing that the wood is marked with the property mark.

5. The permits are recovered and filed in the Taluk Office with his initials and fresh way permits in Form III have been issued in exchange.

Bantwall checking station.

No permits were said to have been received in the Bantwal Sandalwood Checking station during the last 3 years.

Date.	Permits issued in Form III at the Taluk Office, Mangalore.	Permits in Form II presented for checking at the Taluk Office, Mangalore. No. of permits.
11.7.30	2010	5
16.8.30	2011	1
1.9.30	2012	1
6.10.30	2013	1
3.11.30	2014	1
do.	2015	1
do.	2016	1
3.12.30	2017	1
11.12.30	2018	1
23.12.30	2019	1
9. 1.31	2020	1
15. 1.31	2021	1
6. 2.31	2022	1
10.2.31	2023	9
3. 3.31	2024	1
19. 6.31	2025	1
12. 3.32	2026	1
31. 3.32	2027	1
		30

K.R.S
7/5.

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Development department.

Sandalwood transit rules - South Kanara.

To Asst. Secy.

With a view to protecting effectively Government sandalwood trees standing on private as well as on Govt. lands the Government issued revised rules to regulate the transit of sandalwood in the revenue districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The rules will be found at pages 110-119 of G.O.Ms. No. 304 Dev., dated 29-2-1932 and in correction slip 20 at page 171 of the Forest Manual. The C.C.F. was in the above G.O. asked to submit proposals for the revision of the rules for other districts at an early date.

2. Based on the rules for South Arcot etc. districts the C.C.F. submitted rules for the Coimbatore district and for the portion of the Coonoor taluk of the Nilgiri district lying within the jurisdiction of the North Coimbatore division and these rules were approved and published in the gazette. Vide notification at pages 40-56 of G.O.Ms. No. 1035 Dev., dated 30-7-1932, and 29th list of corrections at page 190 of the Forest Manual.

3. Rules relating to the ~~following districts have yet to be revised~~, South Kanara and Chittoor and North Arcot districts ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ are due from the Chief Conservator of Forests. Fresh Rules have been newly framed for the Anantapur and Bellary districts Vide G.O.Ms. No. 215 Dev., dated 16-2-1933, and 50th list of correction slips at page 342 of the Forest Manual.

4. In regard to the South Kanara district the Chief Conservator doubts the need for a revision of the rules as the problem in that district is ~~different~~

different from that in the other districts. In South Kanara the need for control of sandal is said to arise out of the misdeeds of the owners of sandal stills. This matter was already brought to the notice of Government by the C.C.F. in 1928. He then reported that there was considerable private distillation of sandalwood oil in that district and that though there is little utilisable sandal in that district it might become a menace in the IV (Salem) circle. He stated that the existence of these distilleries would lead to theft as they could produce a small quantity of sandalwood which they had come across in a legal manner and which would be kept as a blind and the distillery would be kept going on with stolen wood. He therefore suggested that the distillation of sandalwood oil might be prohibited except on license, to be issued or renewed, only after the applicant has shown that the raw material is obtained in a regular manner, and the books and stocks being liable to examination if a license is granted. He added that though the licensing of sandalwood oil stills would of itself not provide the safeguard against theft it would undoubtedly help to a considerable extent.

5. As regards the feasibility of introducung legislation - though for another purpose - the C.C.F. realised that there would be great opposition engineered by the illicit trader and partly based on misunderstanding. Mr. Tampoe, the then Secretary, was against the introduction of legislation and stated :-

> " I think it premature to introduce legislation
> " at present. It also appears to be easier to
> " guard against the theft of sandalwood trees
> " than, without any special preventive staff,
> " to detect the existence of illicit distillation
> " of sandalwood oil, especially when a still for
> " such a purpose can be made out of a few mud pots."

any step which requires legislative sanction for the purpose is out of the question especially as 'Forests' is a Reserved subject."

P.135 of 28.3.30 ⊗
29.3.30
Mag ⊗

The above view was accepted by the then H.M. and the C.C.F. was informed accordingly. Vide para 1(8) of O.M. at page 41 of the G.O.

6. The Chief Conservator of Forests requests a reconsideration of the above orders. He states that so far as the South Kanara district is concerned nothing would be gained by revising the existing rules. He reports that there are over 100 sandalwood stills in the district which deal with about 90 tons of sandalwood in a year of which 45 tons can be accounted for legitimately, about 25 or 30 tons are stolen from the Mysore forests and the balance is stolen from the Government forests and the forests of a certain jaghir. He adds that the detection of the existence of stills presents no difficulty and that there would be little difficulty in ascertaining whether the sandalwood used was obtained legitimately or otherwise.

Para 1(8) of 41 of ⊗
Vide Mr. Campbell's remarks contained therein.

7. The orders in the O.M. dated 7th March 19 ⊗ were based on the facts (1) that the proposals would involve the appointment of a special preventive staff and (2) that legislation was out of the question so long as 'Forests' is a Reserved subject. The Chief Conservator has not said anything about the need for special staff while the second objection still holds good. ~~This objection seems insuperable and~~ It is for orders whether the Chief Conservator may be asked to bring up the

proposals after 'Forests' becomes a transferred subject.

Fair. 29.6.23. I do not quite see the objection to revising the rules and bringing them up to the standard of the rules issued for Salem etc. Dts. They may not prove efficient for the control of the Sandal-wood trade, but they will certainly control the movement of Sandalwood and to in a way assist in smelting malpractices of these kinds.

As regards the adoption of the Co's suggestion for licensing the Stills, special legislation has been thought necessary and that this is not an opportune time to undertake that legislation.

The D.F.O. Deputy may perhaps be consulted as to whether any effective system of licensing these Stills can be devised under the Local Boards and Municipalities Act.

29.6.23 S.

PTO

6 / 47

L.V. / There seems every reason to suppose that each Sandalwood still is an actual or potential receiver of Stolen Sandalwood; & it is axiomatic that the suppression of receivers discourages theft. Can L.S.G. suggest any effective method of bringing these stills under control? Are they specially licensed in any way?

L.S.G. no.

L.S.G. (D.H.) Deptt

The notes of the Dev. Deptt above may be perused. The remarks of this Deptt. are requested as to whether any effective system of licensing sandal stills can be devised under the M.L.B. and M.D.M. Acts.

2 The provisions relating to licensing of trades and industries are contained in sec. 193 of the M.L.B. / M.D.M. Act, 1920. Schedule VII to the M.L.B. / M.D.M. Act contains the list of trades for which a licence may be required. It does not seem possible to bring the trade under consideration viz., distillation

of

of sandal wood oil under the above list. In the circumstances it does not appear that owners of sandal stills can be required to take out licences under the M.L.B. or M.O.M. Acts.

With the above remarks the file may be returned to the Dev. Deptt. It is, however, for consideration whether the view of The Law (Drafting) Deptt may be invited as to whether it will be legally permissible in this case to make use of clause (p) of schedule VII / clause (s) of schedule V of the MLB / MOM Act, 1920.

20.7.33

CVR 26/7

P.T.O.

49

Storing Sandalwood might possibly be brought under clause (x) of Schedule V to the M.D.M Act. Even so, I cannot see how we can insist on the examination of stocks & books or make the renewal of licences each year dependant on a satisfactory explanation regarding the origin of the raw material. The conditions of the licence will have to be those necessary from a public health point of view.

As regards local board areas, it does not appear that Sandal stills require licensing at all.

The only way of controlling these stills is by means of legislation.

DR (F.D)
29.7.33
Dev. 1695-I
29.7.33
Legislative 28345-IE2
29.7.33

RR
29/7/33

Dev.

Dev Dept

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 JUL 1933
DEVELOPMENT

To A.S.

Submitted for orders with reference to Dev note above.

M 1-8-33. JAR 3.8.33

RR 4.8.33 S.

4 10

I agree that nothing can be done on these lines without special legislation. It is a matter of inference that most of these stills would be outside municipal areas. The reasons against special legislation given by Mr Tampoe (extracted at pp. 2, 3 above) seem to hold good still. But I do not know why the C.C. considers that revision of the rules would be ineffective. What are the essential differences between the existing & the model rules?

Secs 8th.

At 5/8

To A.S.

The existing rules relating to South Kanara will be found at pages 201-210 of the Forest Manual. The rules relating to the Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts ~~[illegible]~~ otherwise called the model rules, will be found in correction slip XX at page 168 of the Manual.

Para 1 & 1 of

The model rules are designed to prevent the smuggling and theft of sandalwood growing on Government lands or on lands which have been leased to Government by their owners as such sandalwood is liable to be removed under the pretext of having been removed from private lands by purchase. The following are the essential differences between the two sets of rules.

In the existing rules the term 'sandalwood' has not been defined though the rules refer to sandalwood dust and chips. In model rule 1 the term has been defined so as to include them.

para 2 (1) of Manual

at p. 166 of Manual

Existing rule 2 and model rule 3.

According to the existing rule it will suffice if the sandalwood is accompanied by a permit but according to the model rules the sandalwood should also bear the mark of the Government of origin or a property mark.

Existing rule 4 and model rule 5 - Form of passe

The existing rules apply to the transport of sandalwood

(a) from Government lands in South Kanara;

(b) purchased at Government sales in Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara.

(c) local sandalwood.

The model rules provide also for the transport of sandalwood purchased from Travancore and of sandalwood grown on private lands and transported either by their owners or by persons who purchased it from them.

Existing rule 8 and model rule 9.

The rules relating to the use and registration of property marks are made very elaborate so as to ~~safeguard~~ the theft of Government sandalwood and ~~their being passed~~ as ~~having~~ been obtained from private lands. The model rules provide for the D.F.O. or his subordinates satisfying themselves by local inspection that the sandalwood in question has been obtained from the place from which it is stated to have been obtained. For this purpose the rules require an applicant for the registration of a property mark to furnish complete information regarding the size etc. of the sandalwood tree cut and to indicate by marks and pegs the place wherefrom it was cut. The certificate of registration will be issued only after such inspection and verification. Further, while the existing rules provide only for

52/ 10

the grant of a certificate of registration, the model rules provide in addition that all sandalwood in respect of which a certificate is given shall be marked with the District pass hammer.

It would appear from existing rule 8 that there will be no restrictions in regard to sandalwood grown on private lands and transported by their owners for their own use and not for trade purposes. But according to model rule 11 such sandalwood will be exempt only if it does not exceed 15 lb. in weight and is required for the personal use of the carrier.

M/ 14.8.33 = 15803 JaR

The new rules provide for better safeguards against theft of govt sandalwood and are of help in tracing the origin of wood utilised for transport by a system of registration and marking with hammer

RR 15833 S.

I have spoken to C.C.F. The case may be referred back to him on two lines: — (i) Licensing stills is impracticable without Special legislation which is not desirable at present; (ii) the revision of the S. Kanara rules on the lines of the model rules may do some good & can do no harm in any case

M 17/8

To Asst Secy

a draft ord. is subd. for approval.

JaR 833

RR 15833 S 22.8.33.

M 19/8

H.M.C. 2.

Dl civ 248 Civ. 22/8/33. Retd 24/8/33

5-J

f4cf Issued as on 1328/33 to the CEF dy 22.8.33
f5-6y C.No 2153/33 from the CEF. dy 4.9.33

To f5-6y

Please see the Ce's reply at f5-6y to the on at f4cf. The Ce considers that the present rules may continue ~~to be~~ in respect of S Kanara Dt and recommends ~~that~~ matters ~~may be kept~~ as they are. If no action is considered necessary the papers may be "Recorded". A draft order is submitted for approval.

TM 15.9.33. Sir, No action appears necessary.

16.9.33 Special legislation to license these 3 stills is impracticable, & the revision of the S. Kanara rules would only result in increased labour & expenditure to little profit apparently as far as we are concerned, Mysore being the chief sufferer

16/9

Ci. 18.9.33
Rd. 18/9/33

H. M. C. 2. 18.9.33.

20/9

Sect. 11-5(a)

18/20/9

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DEPARTMENT.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied ..		
When examined ..		20.9
When signed ..		
When despatched ..		

Forests

Sandalwood Transit rules.

S. Kanara - Revision - proposal deferred - papers recorded

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 19 .

" " " " ..... " 19

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 13287/33 From the CCF, No. 3071/33 D1, dated 9.6. 1933.
on to the CCF no 13/28 7/33 dtd 22-8-33

" " ..... " " ..... " ..... 19 .

" " 2/5317/33 " " in the CCF " 3071/33 D1 4.9. 1933.

ORDER.

No. 1147/1146 . dated 20. 9. 1933.

MS

"Recorded"

11/9/9

11.9.33

Fair
16.9.33

Del.
Ar. 21.9.

To the CCF.